

PASSING AWAY.

Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt's Life Is Ebbing.

SUDDEN CHANGE THIS MORNING

A Gallant Soldier and Able Statesman of Whom Georgia Is Proud.

ALWAYS A TRUE MAN IN EVERY SENSE

Long and Faithfully Has He Served the State He Loved.

A SKETCH OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

One of the South's Bravest Sons in War—Elected Governor After an Exciting Campaign—His Last Illness.

Washington, March 25.—(Special.)—At this hour, 4 a. m., Senator Colquitt is very low. He may live an hour, perhaps two. He cannot possibly live the night through.

All through the day the senator seemed to be holding his own. This was the second day in which no change for the worse was observed. During the early part of the night the senator rested quietly and easily.

His physician, Dr. Walsh, called this morning and after examining the senator, said that he was doing remarkably well. The senator took nourishment during the day and assimilated it and his medicine. The family was much encouraged until late tonight when a change came and he sank rapidly.

The end may come at any minute.

E. W. B.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

A. H. Colquitt Born in Walton County, Georgia, 1824.

Alfred H. Colquitt was born in Walton County, Georgia, in 1824. He was the son of Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, one of the ablest and most brilliant men of his day. It was said of the elder Colquitt that he had no equal as an orator. He was also an eminent jurist and a statesman of the very first rank.

Surrounded by such an influence as that which came from the life and public career of his father, it is then no wonder that his talents should have ripened early. It was discovered at a very early age that he was in possession of much of his father's brilliant intellect.

He is sent to Princeton. Accordingly he was agreed upon to give him the advantages of the best education. As soon as he had completed his academic studies in his native state he was sent to Princeton college in New Jersey. There he applied himself to his books with an ardent and unremitting assiduity that clearly revealed him as a student of no ordinary thirst for knowledge. His penetrations were quick and he soon mastered his difficult studies. It was the remark of his classmates that he was undoubtedly the brightest man in the class.

He was also fond of athletic sports and spent a large part of his time in the open air. He delighted in the excitement of the playground, and could leap as high and about as loud as any sophomore at that celebrated institution of learning.

The expansion of young Colquitt while at Princeton was in the line of oratory and debate, as well as in study and athletics. He was a regular attendant upon the meetings of his college society and spoke and debated whenever the opportunity presented. He enjoyed it in the friendship among the students, and was very popular while at college. He was genial, polite and affable, and no one relished a joke more heartily or could tell one more happily. "Colquitt, you are going to make a stump speaker yet, mark what I say," exclaimed one of his fellow students, with inspired utterance, and in a friendly outburst of enthusiasm. "Perhaps you are right," said the student blushing. "I may be."

As soon as young Colquitt returned to Georgia, after graduating with high honor from Princeton, he began to apply himself to the study of law.

He made considerable progress in the study of his books and soon acquired the fundamental principles of his profession. The idea grew upon him, however, that while he was fond of oratory and debate, he was not exactly fitted for the detail and drudgery of the practice. There was something distasteful about it to him, although the law was at that time the profession of southern gentlemen and was honored by many a patriotic name.

His predilections were in the line of agriculture. He loved the occupation of farming and delighted to breathe in the healthy and soul-inspiring atmosphere of rural life. Yielding to the instinct of the farmer he soon deserted the forum for the fields, and began the career of a young Georgia planter.

It was just about this time that his father resigned his seat in the United States senate, and was succeeded by ex-Governor Towns. That was in 1847.

First Appearance in Public. Though Colquitt had given up the practice of the law he had not by any means surrendered his love of politics. He was a born political leader, and as such the instinct of leadership could not be suppressed.

His first appearance in public life was in 1849. He was then the assistant secretary of the state senate. Among the members of the legislature at that time were Andrew J. Miller, William T. Wofford, Thomas C. Howard, Farnedus Reynolds, Charles J. Jenkins, Lenton Stephens, L. J. Gartrell, R. H. Clark and Joseph E. Brown.

It was a distinguished body of men and one that has made a lasting impression upon the growth of the commonwealth.

He Wins the Congressional Fight. In 1853, though scarcely thirty years of

age, he became the candidate of the southern rights party for congress. The year before that party, under the leadership of ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald, had been defeated by Howell Cobb. It required, therefore, not only a great amount of courage to enter the fight, but a great deal of political strategy to stand any chance of victory.

Colquitt accepted the nomination, and with the dashing impetuosity of his nature he entered upon the active work of the campaign. His eloquent voice rang out in every precinct of the district. He met his opponent in joint debate, and vanquished him before the masses. Much of the credit of the campaign was due to his magnetic and commanding presence. He was tall and erect, with black hair and piercing eyes. His face was open, manly and intellectual. His voice was strong and well modulated, and just the kind for outdoor speaking. In his manner he was extremely frank and cordial, and he made a favorable impression wherever he went.

In making his tour of the district he sometimes rode on horseback and sometimes in a buggy. The result of the campaign was not only a reversal of judgment in favor of the state rights party, but an overwhelming victory in favor of both the congressional and gubernatorial tickets.

His career in congress was brilliant and patriotic and was characterized by the adoption of several measures contemplating the welfare and advancement of the country.

About this time the popularity of Col-

quitt had reached its height, and he was the laborer of the farm. He there endeavored to forget the past by applying to the old wounds the healing balm of nature.

Colquitt as Governor. Ten years after the war General Colquitt was elected to the gubernatorial chair of the commonwealth.

During the decade which had followed the surrender of arms at Appomattox he had devoted himself to the peaceful employment of agriculture. He was an ardent lover of rural scenes and occupations, as we have before mentioned, and his greatest delight was to stand on the back veranda of his farmhouse and survey the receding acres of his fertile plantation.

While thus employed as a "Georgia farmer," planting his crops in the spring and reaping their increase in the autumn, the name of General Colquitt was mentioned in connection with that of Governor Smith for the office which the latter occupied.

The term of Governor Smith was rapidly drawing to its close and the newspapers and politicians of the state began to "cast about" for his successor. In this connection the name of Alfred H. Colquitt was mentioned the popular heart eagerly.

It suited the popular heart eagerly. The people of the state as a unit were proud of the illustrious war record of General Colquitt. They were moreover satisfied from the frequent manifestations of his ability that much of the genius and eloquence which had been associated with the name of Walter T. Colquitt, his distinguished father, had been inherited by his chivalric and patriotic son.

The gubernatorial convention met in At-

lanta during the month of August, 1873. The names of several prominent Georgians among them General L. J. Gartrell, Hon. Herschel V. Johnson and Colonel Thomas Hardeman, were placed in opposition to that of General Colquitt. The result of the election was a large majority for General Colquitt, and he was declared, amid a storm of applause, the democratic nominee for governor of Georgia.

The election took place on the same month met at Macon, Ga., and nominated Hon. Jonathan Norcross as their choice for that position.

It proved, however, to be a mere formality on the part of the republican party to put out a candidate. The standard bearer of that political organization was completely squelched.

The election occurred in October and the vote was unprecedented. The majority of General Colquitt over Mr. Norcross was 77,851 votes.

Governor Colquitt was duly inaugurated and immediately upon entering his office he began the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties. He realized that his labors were by no means trivial, and that the greatest amount of care and diligence, as well as statesmanlike sagacity, were needed to compass the expectations of those who had elected him.

The financial policy of Governor Colquitt's administration was the lightning rod of his views in regard to the railroad interests of the state and his shrewd business sagacity and judgment were distinctly marked. Senator B. H. Hill, by the first legislature that met under Governor Colquitt, was transferred from the house of representatives to the senate of the United States, as the successor of Hon. Thomas M. Norcross.

Convention of 1877. It was during the administration of Governor Colquitt that the great constitutional convention of 1877 was called together.

Among the distinguished men who constituted the personnel of that remarkable gathering were Hon. Robert Toombs, General A. G. Safford, Hon. Joshua Hill, General A. R. Lawton, Colonel N. J. Hammond, Judge J. P. Brown, Colonel L. N. Trammell, Colonel P. L. Myatt and many others.

A more intellectual body of men never gathered in the state of Georgia. There were two United States senators, eight congressmen, seventeen judges and scores of ex-members of the general assembly. The convention remained in session for about forty-five days.

General Toombs appeared before it in the celebrated discussion of the state ownership of railroads. The work of that convention is a part of the history and jurisprudence of the state. The homestead laws were reduced, the payment of fraudulent bonds was prohibited, the question of locating the state capital was submitted to the people, the selection of circuit judges and solicitors was taken out of the hands of the chief executive and lodged in the hands of the legislature, and numerous other changes were recommended in the code of law.

The work of the convention was duly ratified by a vote of the people. During the fall of the same year a visit was made to the city by President Rutherford B. Hayes. He was greeted with several speeches of welcome and was given a public reception by Governor Colquitt.

Governor Colquitt, during the first two years of his administration, by wise and prudent measures, succeeded in saving for the state the sum of \$200,000. His financial policy was broadly approved and his administration met with the cordial and sympathetic endorsement of the citizens of Georgia.

Troubles of the Administration. There was a change, however, at least an apparent one, before the close of his term in the popular feeling which was entertained towards the chief magistrate. It grew out of his endorsement of the bonds of the Northern railroad for \$250,000. The state had pledged to its support in 1870-71. Four years later

state aid in behalf of railroads was repealed, with the exception of the North-eastern road. Governor Colquitt carefully investigated the law and the authority, and then giving himself up to the law, he was used to the detriment of Governor Colquitt. He met the aspersions with a dignified composure until the legislature assembled, when it appeared that a majority of that body was disposed to criticize the action of the governor.

This drew out his magnificent letter of November 6, 1878. It was full of the eloquence of his outraged feelings and he wrote like a man who was deeply aggrieved.

Colquitt's Letter. Here is a paragraph of the letter: "Nothing but a thorough sifting of my every motive and action in regard to these bonds, as far as human insight and judgment can reach these, can satisfy aggrieved honor or give such entire assurance to the people of Georgia as they have a right to demand from their president. By mail, Mr. Casey, his good name far more than life, it would be an act of supreme injustice to deny the most phony vindication rendered in the most august and authoritative form known to the law or to the conscience of the people."

"My denunciations of an awful and stupendous slander, forged and uttered to dishonor me, will not be enough. The general assembly of this state is appealed to for that justice which, in addition to several other well, exonerate me as a man, will also vindicate the fair fame of Georgia, assailed by cruel slanders on her chief executive."

ALFRED H. COLQUITT. It was a manly and outspoken letter. A joint committee to investigate the charges against Governor Colquitt was appointed by the general assembly.

That committee consisted of the following gentlemen: A. H. Cox, R. C. Hubbard, W. M. Hammond, W. J. Northen, H. G. Wright, John I. Hall, Allen Fort and A. H. Gray, of the house, and J. W. Preston, J. H. Trotter, J. M. Casey, J. P. Tison and Samuel Hawkins, of the senate.

These gentlemen met together on the 12th of December, 1878, and the result of their investigations was the overwhelming vindication of Governor Colquitt.

It was during the year 1879 that the celebrated impeachment of Comptroller W. L. Goldsmith occurred. The trial of Colonel J. W. Norcross, in addition to several other investigations was held during the same year.

Another assault upon Governor Colquitt was made in the month of January, 1880. It was in connection with the investigation of Dr. J. W. Neils, the keeper of the penitentiary. It was charged that Governor Colquitt had not acted in the squarest manner in his connection with the guilty Governor Colquitt was equally as guilty. Dr. Neils, however, was acquitted and Governor Colquitt was completely exonerated.

It was only proper, in view of the aspersions which had been heaped upon the governor and the various drawbacks which were incident to his administration, that he should go before the people for re-election and ask for their confidence.

This he did, and in spite of many opponents, he plunged into that eventful campaign of 1880.

"Bargain Bargain." It was during the midst of this exciting campaign that one of the most important events took place, and one which embittered the opposition to Governor Colquitt.

It was the resignation of General Gordon from his seat in the United States senate and the appointment of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown to fill that vacancy.

The cry of a "bargain" was raised in every part of the state and men who were high in office, in addition to many of the influential newspapers, took up the charge against the governor and assailed him in a most uncompromising spirit.

Governor Colquitt, however, faced these charges with a very calm and cool manner. He had previously advised the senator to wait until the expiration of his term and allow his successor to be appointed by the legislature.

Governor Brown succeeds Gordon. This, however, General Gordon refused to do, and the resignation was submitted to Governor Colquitt. It was, therefore, incumbent upon him to appoint a successor.

To this high and responsible office he appointed ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown. Governor Brown was not without his enemies in high position and these were scattered generally and broadcast throughout the state.

It was also known that Governor Brown was a man of great wealth and of some ambition. They easily surmised by putting this together that Governor Brown was instrumental in the making of that "handsome offer" that induced the brilliant Gordon to resign his seat in the upper house.

His resignation was accepted and Governor Colquitt's resignation would surely come to him.

There were many people of the state who were thoroughly of the opinion that a trade had been taken place between these well-known Georgians. Many newspapers led in the attack and the campaign was one of bitter personalities and of reckless animosity.

Candidates in the Field. The candidates in the field against Governor Colquitt were as follows: Hon. Thomas Hardeman, of Macon; Hon. Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah; General L. J. Gartrell, of Atlanta, and Chief Justice Hiram Warner, who had only recently resigned the office of his high judicial position.

They were each anxious to be the choice of the nominating convention, which was to meet in the summer of that year. They were all gifted and able Georgians, and would have filled the chair with eminent satisfaction.

It is necessary to state in this connection that the term of office had been reduced from four to two years, while the salary had also been trimmed from \$4,000 to \$3,000. It was stated by the friends of Governor Colquitt that the salary was scarcely enough to defray his family expenses, and the only reason for his seeking a re-election to the office was to be endorsed by the approval of his contemporaries.

Meeting of the Convention. The convention to nominate a governor assembled on the 4th of August, 1880. It was a stormy convention, and as such has taken its place in history. Colonel L. M. Trammell was the chairman of that body. It was decided that the nominee of that convention should have a two-thirds vote. This was agreed to readily by the supporters of Governor Colquitt, as a vindication of his character by the convention in advance of a more thorough vindication by the people.

The name of Governor Colquitt was presented to the convention by Judge John D. Stewart, of Rockdale, in a ringing speech. For several days the balloting proceeded, and every effort was made by the Colquitt men to induce the others to come over in the interest of harmony. They refused to move. The line was tightly drawn. It was Colquitt and anti-Colquitt.

On the third day it was moved by Dr. H. H. Carlton that two delegates, each representing the five different candidates, be appointed to agree upon a dark horse. But Walsh came to the front and with burning eloquence denounced the resolution. He was replied to by Tom Watson in a brilliant and impassioned speech.

Mr. Walsh's Resolution. The balloting proceeded and another week

was entered upon. Finally, on Tuesday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Walsh, of Augusta, that fell like a thunderbolt upon the opposition. It was a motion to the effect that Governor Colquitt be recommended to the people as the choice of that convention. It was carried with wild excitement by the Colquitt forces, who, thereupon, withdrew from the convention.

Colquitt and Norwood. The minority, indignant and overcome by their feelings, remained in the hall. They held a separate convention and after much deliberation they declared as their choice the Hon. T. M. Norwood, of Savannah.

The nomination was accepted, and thus two candidates were presented to the democracy of Georgia—Colquitt, the choice of the majority, and Norwood, the candidate of the minority.

Colquitt's Overwhelming Majority. The election occurred in October, and the majority of Governor Colquitt over his opponent was more than 50,000 votes. It was a triumphant vindication, and the governor was fully and honorably acquitted before the great tribunal of the people.

Elected to the Senate. Governor Colquitt was elected to the United States senate in 1883 as the successor of Senator Hill, and again in 1889 as his own successor. He made a devoted representative of his state in the upper branch of congress.

L. L. KNIGHT. HIS LAST ILLNESS. Senator Colquitt's first stroke of paralysis occurred in Washington on the 25th of July, 1892.

It was just at that time of the year when the heat of the capital city was almost intolerable. Most of the senators had sought refuge on the seacoast, the halls of congress were almost deserted and nearly all the representatives and officeholders had left the city. Those who remained passed through the most oppressive weather ever recorded there.

In spite of the earnest entreaty from his family and friends, Senator Colquitt stayed. Several weeks before his attack he had delivered his last speech upon the tariff. It was a brilliant effort and the force of his fiery argument struck with telling effect in the ranks of the protectionists. Exhausted by this effort and prostrated by the great heat, his health gradually gave way.

Upon the day of his first stroke he had made a round of the departments in a carriage. He was working for the appointment of a friend, a young lady for whom he had shown great interest, and was very much concerned that she should reach the place. He was unable to get out of the carriage, and complained of a dizzy, swimming sensation in his head. He sent the coachman in at the different places to call out the men he wished to consult.

He went home about dinner time and went at once to his room. He spent the afternoon upon his couch reading and talking to friends. None of the family were at that time in Washington.

Senator Colquitt had taken the precaution to have his servant, a colored boy, who had waited upon him for years, to remain in the room during the night.

It was 12 o'clock the senator had slept little and arose from his bed to call the boy.

It was then the stroke came, and his fine physique collapsed in a moment. Awakened by the noise of Senator Colquitt's fall, the boy rushed in to find him stretched senseless on the floor. Other occupants of the house were immediately notified. Restoratives were given and in a short while he revived. The disease, however, had laid its hand heavily upon him. When the doctor came he pronounced the right side paralyzed. At first it was thought that the disease would prove serious, but he rapidly recovered and in a few days was able to sign some letters with his left hand.

Mrs. Colquitt arrived in Washington the last of August.

His First Trip to Atlanta. By her faithful nursing and through the watchful care of his physician, Dr. Walsh, the senator was ready to leave for his home in Atlanta on August 11th.

He was tendered by the Richmond and Danville railroad and everything done for his convenience. Mrs. Colquitt, Mr. Henry Jones, his secretary, and several others made a trip with him. A special car, reaching Atlanta was stopped at the DeCATUR street crossing, where the ambulance from Fort McPherson barracks was ready with the ambulance corps.

This was that his home trip was made with little inconvenience. Besides his family Senator and Mrs. Gordon were the only ones at home to meet him.

Once at home he waited on by the loving hands of his daughter, nursed with tireless solicitude by his wife and surrounded by friends eager to help, Senator Colquitt's health rapidly improved. The double trouble began to disappear, his voice grew stronger and his general condition gained strength daily. In a few weeks he was able to be wheeled around in a rolling chair.

Early in October Mrs. Colquitt was stricken in a manner similar to her husband's. For weeks she remained in a critical condition and at one time the physicians had almost desisted from hope. Her recovery was rapid, however, and left no ill effects except a hesitancy in her speech. The senator stood her losses with heroic fortitude, sending in words of cheer and comfort to his wife every morning.

Senator Colquitt was well enough to return to Washington. He was anxious to resume his duties there and impatient for congress to convene. On this session his condition remained unchanged. In the summer he came home again and spent the winter at Washington to attend the extra session of congress.

In October he came back to Atlanta again upon the adjournment of congress and from then until his last trip to Washington just before Christmas he spent his happiest days of his life since the first attack in July.

Senator Colquitt's home in Edgewood is a place of beauty. Surrounded by a spacious oak grove and set off by large flower beds upon which he always looked with delight. This home combines all the comfort of the old style buildings with the elegance of the new.

During the months before his last return to Washington, Senator Colquitt was accustomed to receive many friends and callers at his home. If a politician called his chief duty was to discuss the political subjects of the hour. It was then that the old-time fire would flash from his eye, his voice ring with all its former eloquence and his whole being take on new life.

Senator Colquitt's attack affected in no way his splendid memory. He could talk interestingly upon all political topics and during the Hawaiian muddle took much interest in the subject. In fact, there was no subject pertaining to the affairs of the government upon which he was not well posted at all times. Since his stay in Washington until his attack yesterday the senator's condition gave promise of improvement and final recovery.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Snow Twenty Feet Deep—Roads Impassable—Large Loss of Stock.

Buffalo, Wyo., March 25.—The wires are just up after the late storm which commenced last Monday evening and continued a terrible blizzard for over seventy-six hours without abating. The temperature averaged zero and blinding snow obscured the sky like clouds of dust. Snow drifted ten to twenty feet deep in every direction and all roads were impassable. The coach took five days coming from Clar More, thirty miles distant on the Burlington road. Ranchmen from the outside are unable as yet to reach the city but report from stockmen near by show that the loss of stock is terrible.

On the 25th of March, known as "The Cyclone," followed the army. He says he figures out by astrology that this is to be the grandest move the world has ever seen. Even if it were to die out now it would be revived again. He knows this because the stars have told him so.

Nearly all the cranks in Ohio are now here, expressing their determination to join the army. They are expected to leave Canton at noon tomorrow for Louisville, O., where camp Peffer will be struck. The camp will be named in honor of Senator Peffer, of Kansas, who introduced good hours and non-interference bearing bills. Lieutenant Brown announced tonight that seven groups of five from Canton, and two from Cleveland had just been enlisted. Solon C. Thayer, chief commissary marshal, got discouraged and resigned on reaching Canton. Oklahoma Sam was appointed his successor.

Coxey says he has assurances that the sympathetic citizens of Canton will feel his men on boiled ham and potatoes tomorrow morning. In a bulletin issued tonight, Marshal Brown said:

"You boys are behaving yourselves honorably, and all the sneers about tramps and vagabonds that are thrown at you daily by a portion of the press fall from your backs like water from the duck's back. Pay no attention to the sneaking of those who have never felt the pangs of hunger, but be true to yourselves and let them have their bread to you."

Nearly fifty of the Coxey recruits applied

ON TO WASHINGTON.

Crunk Coxey Starts on the Long March with 75 Men.

HIS ARMY STRUCK BY A SNOW STORM

This Causes One-Third of the Crowd to Desert.

THEY SLEEP IN HAY MOWS TONIGHT

More Desertions Are Expected—The General's Creditors Are About to Come Down on Him.

Canton, O., March 25.—Coxey's army of commonweal moved out of Massillon today on schedule time.

There were perhaps seventy-five stragglers in line at the start, and twenty-five less when Canton, eight miles away, was reached. Carl Brown, chief marshal, who headed the procession, was mounted on a white horse and was followed by half a dozen aides, all mounted on horses belonging to Coxey, who rode in a carriage drawn by a pair of spirited steeds. The procession consisted of the marshals, Coxey, his wife and sister, a bugler, four covered wagons containing camping outfits, baled straw and several quarters of beef; a brass band that played all kinds of music at once and the soldiers of the commonweal on foot.

They marched single file and two abreast, as planned their fancy, and with very few exceptions, were hard looking citizens. Thus they claimed, was not their fault, but the fault of our system of government.

The weather was pleasant when the start was made, but the procession was soon overtaken by a very severe snowstorm. This had a depressing tendency, and a number of desertions were reported before Reedburn, the first stop, was reached. After a brief stay at Reedburn, the army resumed its onward march and reached Canton shortly after 4 o'clock, where Camp Lexington was pitched. Coxey is enthusiastic and claims that the movement this far exceeds his most sanguine expectations, but this is hardly in keeping with his former declarations.

The Arrival at Canton.

On the march from Massillon to Canton the army was followed by a mob of nearly a thousand people in carriages, on horseback and afoot. They made the welkin ring with their cheers and kept Coxey constantly bowing and lifting his hat. On reaching Canton the army was greeted by fully 10,000 people, who were crowded on the sidewalks and in windows and balconies along the street.

Every one regarded the affair as a huge joke and good humor prevailed on all sides. Camp Lexington was pitched on a vacant lot near the workhouse shortly after 4 o'clock, and the tramps constituting the army of commonweal at once began building bonfires, scattering straw upon the ground, and making other preparations to keep comfortable during the night.

The army had had to start on its march without a goddess of peace, as no maiden could be found to assume that role. Instead of a goddess, however, a burly negro has been enlisted to carry the banner, thus giving the African race representation in the movement. One group of five soldiers deserted yesterday before Canton was reached. Their marshal thought the celestial powers were not exercising proper discretion in sending a snowstorm upon the advancing hosts, and advised his men to break for passing freight trains. They heeded his advice and have not been heard from since. It is feared by some of Coxey's lieutenants that there will be more desertions before morning unless the weather moderates, owing to the prevalence of comfortable hay mows in these parts.

Coxey's life insurance policy, it was learned today, has been revoked. The officials of the company fearing he may meet with a violent end before finishing his present enterprise. But Massillon and Canton have been crowded all day with people who have come in from surrounding towns to see the "passing of Coxey."

Still Confident of a Big Army. With the ground covered to the depth of half an inch with snow, nothing to eat but a short supply of bread and cheese and a little straw to sleep on, the Coxey recruits are in anything but a joyous mood tonight. Murmuring under the big circus tent, where the commonweal army is quartered, is loud and general. Coxey's army, however, seems to have the desired effect. Coxey said tonight:

"I am now satisfied that I will be followed into Washington by my 15,000 men. As people hear that we have actually started they will begin falling in. Up to this time they have been afraid we were bluffing. Now, they see we mean business."

Dr. Kirlanoff of Pittsburgh, known as "The Cyclone," followed the army. He says he figures out by astrology that this is to be the grandest move the world has ever seen. Even if it were to die out now it would be revived again. He knows this because the stars have told him so.

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for lodgings in the city prison tonight and were accommodated.

#### A Contingent from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 25.—Coxey's army is to have some Philadelphia recruits. How many recruits will march from this city is not known. A man named Jones, who claims to be a commission from Coxey, says there will be several thousand, but it is probable the estimate is the result of Jones's sanguine hopes more than accurate knowledge of the number. About forty men gathered at the rooms of the Sunday "Breakfast" Association, which is the nucleus of the Philadelphia division of the men present who were questioned by a reporter, only six or seven said they were going to march to John Coxey. Jones also expects to organize a woman's company of recruits. He says he and his band will leave here April 10th, and will effect a junction with Coxey at Rockville.

#### Baltimore to Send a Delegation.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—Efforts are being made in Baltimore to organize a regiment of three hundred men to join Coxey's "army of peace." Forty or fifty men reported today at a saloon on Eastern avenue, the "white chapel" district of Baltimore, and were fed by Philadelphia sympathizers of the major general. It is claimed that towards two hundred men have volunteered to take up the march on Tuesday to meet the body of Coxey's forces.

#### The Second Is to Receive Only \$8 a Week—She Is Too Fond of the Races for Him.

New York, March 25.—(Special.)—Franklin Coxey is a New Yorker, formerly of the south, well known to many Atlantians. He is the son of the late Trench C. Coxey, who lived at Rutherfordton, N. C. At the time of his death Trench Coxey was a very rich man. He left his son an income of \$15,000 a year and his widow, who now lives in Atlanta, has a very handsome revenue.

Frank Coxey has been married twice. His first wife was divorced and gets \$200 a month alimony. A few days ago the second wife had him arrested for abandoning her.

#### Gov. Pattison Has Issued No Orders.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 25.—There is no truth in the story sent out from Pittsburgh that Governor Pattison has issued orders to certain organizations of the Second big game national guard to hold themselves in readiness to repress the threatened invasion of the state by Coxey's commonwealth army.

#### Coxey Owes \$24,000 for a Blooded Kentucky Horse.

New York, March 25.—A special to a morning paper from Massillon, O., signed by Hugh O'Donnell, and labor leader, says: "Coxey (Coxey can manage to raise \$2,000 by next Wednesday, he is probably a ruined man. He still owes that amount on the celebrated stallion Acelyte, and the former owner of the horse, Colonel James E. Pepper, the well-known whiskey man and stock raiser of Kentucky, holds a mortgage on the horse and other property of Coxey's to protect that amount. Coxey purchased the stallion for \$20,000 and gave notes for that amount. He paid \$2,000 and owes \$24,000. The former owner, alarmed by the reports of Coxey's insane movement, sent his son here this week to take a survey of the situation. The result is that attorneys were instructed to proceed against Coxey today, but after a long conference it was agreed to give the leader of the Gd Roads Association until Wednesday to settle."

#### FRYE'S HAND TIED UP.

The Railroad Will Not Haul Them and They Are Sidetracked.

San Antonio, Tex., March 25.—The Southern Pacific railway officials here received word tonight that the United States industrial army of 700 men were put off the trains at a siding near Finley station on the El Paso division, and that trains were run through without stopping. The so-called army broke the lock on the switch and threw it open, causing the next east-bound train to take the siding. The men climbed upon the cars and Conductor Martin pulled them back, pending the arrival of orders from General Superintendent Vanzoy. The order came for him to keep the train up, as the company had decided not to carry the men. Several other trains have arrived at Finley since and all are tied up, as the army shows no disposition to let any of the trains depart without them.

#### STEWART WRITES TO COXEY.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has written a letter to J. S. Coxey, commander of the army of the commonwealth, advising him to give up his scheme for a demonstration, and to give up his march on Washington. He says to Coxey: "Abandon the folly of marching an unarmed multitude of starving laborers against the modern appliances of war under the control of the power of the oppressor and endanger the safety of the ballot itself. Disorder is all that is required to insure the supremacy of the forces of the money powers at the polls."

#### A NEW RAILROAD FOR MEXICO.

Which Will Be an Outlet for the Silver Ores of Durango.

Monterey, Mex., March 25.—A corps of civil engineers have been sent here from New York by C. P. Huntington, president of the New York City company, with instructions to run a survey for a railroad from this city to Monclova, at which station connection is made with the Mexican International, which is also a part of the Southern Pacific system. The Mexican International, which is also a part of the Sierra Mojada mining camp from Monclova and the proposed line to this city is to be built for the purpose of obtaining a direct outlet for the rich silver ores of Durango and Sierra Mojada. The building of the proposed road will give Monterey a much shorter standard gauge route to the United States than at present. The work on the extension of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad from Trevino to Sierra Mojada will begin in a short time.

#### THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Trainmen Are at Headquarters to Talk to Major Flank.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 25.—(Special.)—The grievance committee of the trainmen of the East Tennessee system are in this city and tomorrow will call on Major Flank, the receiver.

#### Chased the Widow with an Ax.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 25.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. L. Watkins, an aged white woman, was set upon today while walking on the front porch of her house near the wharf by John Bennett, a negro, who is a negro. He ran savagely toward her. Mrs. Watkins, who is a widow and was alone, shut her door in his face, but he broke it down and drove the frightened woman screaming to the street. Bennett was arrested and taken to the city prison.

## MUST SUPPORT TWO.

Frank Coxey Has to Pay Alimony to Two Wives.

## MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE WITH HIM

Many Atlanta People Know the Young New Yorker.

## ONE WIFE GETS \$200 A MONTH

The Second Is to Receive Only \$8 a Week—She Is Too Fond of the Races for Him.

New York, March 25.—(Special.)—Franklin Coxey is a New Yorker, formerly of the south, well known to many Atlantians. He is the son of the late Trench C. Coxey, who lived at Rutherfordton, N. C. At the time of his death Trench Coxey was a very rich man. He left his son an income of \$15,000 a year and his widow, who now lives in Atlanta, has a very handsome revenue.

Frank Coxey has been married twice. His first wife was divorced and gets \$200 a month alimony. A few days ago the second wife had him arrested for abandoning her.

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## MORGAN TO STUMP.

Alabama's Eloquent Senator Is Going to Speak in the Campaign.

## HE WILL MAKE POLITICS LIVELY

His Purpose Is to Heal the Gaps in the Party, but He Has to Look After His Own Seat.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—(Special.)—It is announced that Senator John T. Morgan will, during the latter part of April, make ten or a dozen speeches in Alabama in the interest of democracy. He will speak in Birmingham on April 24th and will remain here during the reunion of the confederate veterans on the two days following, when he will meet many of his old friends. He will be seen to speak at Hartsville, Morgan county, on the 26th. Further than that his dates have not been fixed. General Morgan does not come to promote his own interest here, for his friends have given him every assurance that his re-election is sure. The object of his visit is to lend his influence to the healing of the breaches in the democratic party of Alabama and to increase the party that the democrats now feel sure of in the state elections.

#### DR. MACUNE'S VISIT.

It is Said That He Urged Reduced Cotton Acreage.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—(Special.)—A gentleman from Washington stated today that Dr. Macune, the Washington editor, had been in Birmingham to meet all members to reorganize the alliance, but that his real object was to advance a scheme he has had up for some time to decrease the cotton acreage in this state. He was met by a large number of the gentlemen states, to many leading men in the south to meet him here to discuss this subject, and notified them if they could not come to make a report on certain questions. Few came, but Macune got reports from a large number, and the gentleman grammar will submit a report on the thorough organization going on in all of the cotton states. He is calling for a 20 per cent reduction in the cotton acreage, and feels absolutely certain of getting at least 10 per cent reduction. The doctor is a very powerful, big gentleman says, and seldom fails to carry his points.

#### "Dick, the Terrible."

La Fayette, Ala., March 25.—(Special.)—Oliver Jenkins, alias "Dick the Terrible," was arrested on the Georgia Pacific train near here yesterday, and lodged in jail. He is an escaped convict from the Pratt mines, Jefferson county, where he is serving a life sentence for killing a railroad section foreman in Mobile, several years ago.

#### DR. BARRETT'S RESIGNATION.

He Will Be Urged to Withdraw the Letter by Churchmen.

At the evening service at St. Luke's, Bishop Nelson, in announcing to the congregation that he had received a letter of resignation from the dean Dr. R. S. Barrett, said that he did so with great regret and suggested that a meeting of the congregation be held at which some steps might be taken to induce him to reconsider his determination.

#### A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.

The Fifth Regiment Band and a Vocal Programme at DeGives' Wednesday.

There will be a delightful musical entertainment at DeGives' opera house Wednesday evening.

#### A SAD DEATH.

Miss Irene Adams Passes Away at the Agnes Scott Institute.

Miss Irene Adams, of West Point, Ga., died at the Agnes Scott Institute, in Decatur, Saturday night under peculiarly sad circumstances. When the smallpox was first said to be in Atlanta all of the faculty and pupils of the institute were vaccinated as a measure of safety. Miss Adams's father had written her to be vaccinated as soon as possible. Just one week ago erysipelas developed and gradually extended over her body. From the first she had the most constant and unremitting care from several physicians and in addition the most skillful services of a trained nurse from Cincinnati. Her father arrived early last week but her mother could not come until Saturday, on account of sickness.

#### KILLED THE HORSE.

An Electric Car Does Damage to a Wagon and Its Occupants.

An electric car on Decatur street Saturday night played sad havoc with a wagon and its occupants.

#### BEATS 'EM ALL.

Of all the splendid stocks of hats we've ever had, the one we're now showing is the most superb. No trouble about your finding what you want here and the price is suit, too.

#### A. O. M. GAY & SON.

Hats and Furnishings.

115 WHITEHALL.

BEATS 'EM ALL.

Of all the splendid stocks of hats we've ever had, the one we're now showing is the most superb. No trouble about your finding what you want here and the price is suit, too.

#### Benson's Porous Plasters.

Relieve instantly, and cure quicker than any other Porous Plaster, liniment or medicine employed. Clean, safe and sure. Cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., etc.

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## THE SOUTHERN STOCKHOLDERS ARE AGAIN TALKING ABOUT WITHDRAWING.

AGITATED OVER THE SITUATION

They Do Not See Any Prospect of an Early Reorganization and Take Alarm at the Receiver's Statement.

Macon, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—The Southern stockholders here say that the announcement of Receivers Comer and Hayes on their return from New York to Savannah Friday that there has been no reorganization plan yet, and that the stockholders in New York for the Central railroad means that the Southern stockholders must now proceed to withdraw from the Central and run as an independent road like it formerly did in the days of its greatest prosperity and success. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting of the Southern stockholders held in Macon, a resolution was passed providing for the withdrawal of the Southern stockholders after a reasonable time for reorganization had elapsed and no definite plan had been presented. This reasonable time, in the opinion of many Southern stockholders, has expired, and the withdrawal seems as if it were inevitable. Interesting developments are expected soon.

**Mr. Comer Given Time.**  
Last week Receiver N. E. Harris, of the Macon and Northern road, filed a petition in the United States court before Judge Spear, asking that a construction be placed on the federal statute governing the interstate commerce law to determine whether or not the Central road violated the law in refusing to receive freight from the Macon and Northern road. The time for Receiver Comer to make answer to the rule has been postponed until April some time. The result of the hearing is awaited with considerable interest.

**The Railroad Wins.**  
Hon. N. E. Harris, attorney for the East Tennessee road, won a very interesting case in the city court of Macon yesterday. The American Sugar Refining Company, of New Orleans, sued the road for the value of a car of sugar. Judge Spear, in his opinion, said that the company shipped a car of sugar to Rogers, Jones & Moore, of Macon. When the sugar arrived Rogers, Jones & Moore were notified by Agent Chandler, of the Macon and Northern road, that the sugar was to be delivered to the Central City Grocery Company. They duly paid for the sugar in Macon, but the American Sugar Refining Company never received the money. The refinery company then sued the road for the value of the sugar on the ground that the road had no right to deliver the sugar to any one but the party to whom it was consigned, to-wit: Rogers, Jones & Moore, but the road answered that it had delivered the sugar to Adams & Co., of Macon, who were authorized agents of the refinery company's regularly accredited agent and representative at Macon. The case was argued all day Saturday and resulted in favor of the refinery company in an absolute manner and presented the case strongly.

**Election of Officers.**  
On the evening of Good Friday St. Omer commandery of Knights of Templar elected the following officers: Commander, J. H. Smith; Vice Commander, J. H. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Smith; Treasurer, J. H. Smith; and members of the committee on the part of the old and honored commandery.

**Personal and Social.**  
Mr. John Little, of Columbus, stood a splendid exhibition in Macon for the captaincy of the Macon and Northern road. Mr. Eugene Harris, a well-known shoe merchant, is in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Axelbaum have returned from New York. Mr. Charles Abbott, of Atlanta, is in the city. Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Dublin, is a guest of the Brown house. Miss Gertrude King, of Cuthbert, is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Jossey, of Americus, are visiting relatives in Macon. A number of Macon's will visit Europe this summer. Mr. Walter K. Wheatly, of Americus, was in the city yesterday. Mrs. F. B. Mapp, of Milledgeville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Wright. Tomorrow night a grand ball will be given at the armory of the Floyd Rifles for the benefit of the city. Mrs. L. P. Foy, of Americus, have returned to Fort Valley after a visit to Mrs. John P. Ross.

**Newspapers.**  
Rev. W. B. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has announced that he will accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Birmingham. It was thought he would make some announcement today from his pulpit, but he did not.

**Churches.**  
Easter was rainy and windy in Macon and so the churches were not very well attended. The Catholic and the Episcopal churches were beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and other flowers. The special music was exceedingly fine.

**Macons members of the Catholic Knights of America have made all the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the state council, which convenes in this city next Tuesday in the parlors of the Hotel Lander. Some very important business will be transacted at the session.**

**The world-famous comic opera "Wang," under the direction of D. W. Trues, & the original owners of the great work, will receive its first production here on Wednesday evening, March 28th.**

**Today Chief of Police Bitter appointed Patrolman Bryant brevet Lieutenant of squad No. 1 of the police force. It is a fine appointment.**

**Ex-Representative Williams, of Upson county, is in the city. He is one of the leading citizens of Upson and made the county a faithful and efficient representative.**

**They Spent a Dreary Easter.**  
Savannah, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—The American Association of General Passenger Agents spent rather an unpleasant Sunday here on account of the extremely inclement weather. Rain fell almost the entire day. The railroad men were quartered at the De Soto and attended Easter services, which were very elaborate in the churches here.

## SHORT ON WATER.

Augusta Needs a Greater Supply and Must Build a New Plant.

THE INCUBATOR BABY DOING WELL

Tom Watson Is to Talk to the City People Soon—Is He Going to Run for the United States Senate?

Augusta, March 25.—(Special.)—The Macon theater has been engaged for Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who will visit Augusta on April 5th and make an address to the people of this county on the political issues of the day. Watson's third party followers here have invited him to come. It is understood the populist leader of this state will not enter the congressional race, but his coming is regarded as the opening of the campaign in this congressional district. While Mr. Watson will not oppose Major Black's re-election there will be a third party candidate for congress.

The contest ahead is going to be a hot one, but will not be as bitter as the first two years ago. The populist campaign will be conducted differently this year. The party will fight shy of Richmond county after making the nomination and will not run any candidates there. The populist campaign will try to keep the negroes in the background. The populists do not want the democrats of this county stirred up, hoping to overcome whatever majority is given here or elsewhere for the democratic nominee by big majorities from third party counties. They claim that Watson is coming here to open up the gubernatorial campaign, but that he will not even be the candidate for governor.

**Incubator Child.**  
The Augusta baby that is being raised in an incubator will be taken out of its box tomorrow to be given its clothes and start out in real life. Dr. James R. Allen is in charge of the case and it is believed that the infant is all right. The baby has been closely watched since the effort to raise it by artificial means was commenced several weeks ago. The child is in well pleased with the progress of the child in the incubator. Every physician in this city has critically watched this case. There is every reason to believe that Dr. Allen will be successful and the progress so far is an important triumph.

**New Waterworks.**  
Owing to the rapid growth of Augusta, the waterworks, which some years ago were considered ample for any emergency, have become barely adequate to supply 50,000 Augustans with the necessary amount of water. This state of affairs will, of course, make it imperative for the building of a new system and that within the next five years. The new reservoirs will probably be located on the heights of Summerville, about four miles from the city. The water will be pumped from Ray's creek, a beautiful stream with an abundant flow of sweet, pure water into the reservoirs. Whence, with a natural pressure, it will rush into the city, furnishing a supply for 200,000 people. When the new system is built it will compel the tearing up of five years' work in the city, for the old system, exclusive of the price of land on the basis, is estimated at about \$150,000.

**Private Property Damaged.**  
Broad street, above Hawks kick, which has for years been a flat, is being elevated to the correct city grade. In some places the building up amounts to seven or eight feet. Many lots on the south side of the street have been well ruined by this much needed improvement and to avoid a lawsuit, the matter of damages has been referred to an arbitration committee for adjustment. This board consists of Captain W. B. Young, cashier of the Savings bank; Leonard Phinizy and Mr. Charles S. Baker. These gentlemen meet Monday afternoon to effect a settlement.

**City Stockade.**  
It is understood that a member of council will introduce at an early date an ordinance to provide a stockade for city prisoners. This gentleman and his colleagues in this matter are dissatisfied with the present arrangement with the county and want it done away with.

The reasons they give are that the city can keep its own prisoners cheaper than it can board them with the county and that the chief objections to the present system is the fact that colored women, who mostly need discipline, get none whatever and no more mind their present sentences than they do a holiday. At a municipal stockade it would be entirely different and plenty of work could be found to employ them to the city's advantage. At present they lie up in jail, are fatigued and enjoy ease to such an extent that it looks like a prison for the criminally.

The friends of Mr. Edward H. Butt, who will wed Miss Savannah Barrett next Wednesday, complimented him with a bachelor's dinner at the Hotel Bon Air last night. The dinner was attended by Messrs. Ashbury Hall, T. W. Alexander, J. B. Walker, Lamar L. Fleming, D. Gould Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Louis Butt, Fred B. Pope, W. M. D'Antignac, W. D. Walker, C. C. Heard, Cecil Cochran, of Liverpool; W. A. Campbell, of New York; McQueen McIntosh, C. D. Dalglish, of Liverpool; Guy C. Hamilton, W. R. Glazebrook, of Liverpool, and J. H. Tucker, of Athens.

Miss Donna and Lady Irvine have returned from a visit to Norfolk and Baltimore.

Miss Marie Allen returned today from a visit to Washington city.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Brooks Tablin have gone to New York on a pleasure trip. Judge H. C. Roney went up to Atlanta this afternoon to convene the Columbia superior court tomorrow.

**List of Dealers who handle**

**SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE.**

W. R. Hoyt.

A. C. Deas.

T. Burham.

S. P. Latham.

Talbot Brothers.

D. Klein.

Cooler & Co.

Styron & Co.

Tappan & Co.

S. C. Glass.

D. Tye & Co.

**Silver Churn Butterine**

Scientifically Prepared by

ARMOUR PACKING CO.,

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

## LARD

isn't in it.

It is just because there is

no lard in it, that

COTTOLENE

the new shortening

is so wonderfully popular

with housekeepers.

COTTOLENE is PURE,

DELICATE, HEALTH-

FUL, SATISFYING—none

of the unpleasant odor

necessarily connected

with lard. Get the genuine.

There is no real substitute.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

13 East Alabama Street.

DARWIN & JONES,

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

10 Marietta Street.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

AUCTION

AUCTION—Will discontinue the auction for

the building up amounts to seven or eight

feet. Many lots on the south side of the

street have been well ruined by this much

needed improvement and to avoid a lawsuit,

the matter of damages has been referred to an

arbitration committee for adjustment. This

board consists of Captain W. B. Young, cashier

of the Savings bank; Leonard Phinizy and Mr.

Charles S. Baker. These gentlemen meet Monday

afternoon to effect a settlement.

**City Stockade.**

It is understood that a member of council

will introduce at an early date an ordinance

to provide a stockade for city prisoners. This

gentleman and his colleagues in this matter

are dissatisfied with the present arrangement

with the county and want it done away with.

The reasons they give are that the city

can keep its own prisoners cheaper than it

can board them with the county and that the

chief objections to the present system is the

fact that colored women, who mostly need

discipline, get none whatever and no more

mind their present sentences than they do a

holiday. At a municipal stockade it would be

entirely different and plenty of work could

G. W. ADAIR, FORRESTER ADAIR.  
G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,  
No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.  
"THE BOLLES PLACE,"  
IN WEST END.



At auction Thursday, March 29th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. G. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,  
Real Estate, Renting and  
Loan Agent,

25 Peachtree St.  
Some one is selling something and I am determined to get my share of same, hence take notice of the below bargains and call at my office where salesmen are always on hand with vehicles to show any property I have listed on my books.  
\$1,200 buys three store rooms and rooms overhead, rent for \$20 per month, large lot on Markham and Tenth streets.  
\$1,600 buys new 6-room and 2-room houses corner lot, 60x100, on W. Hunter St., 600 to run four and a half years at 8 per cent; balance cash.  
\$3,000 buys 30x100 running through to railroad on Marietta St., near Hunnicutt St., 60 feet front lot, this side Fulton St. and Cotton Mills.  
\$10,000 buys 105x140 on Decatur St. within half mile circle.  
\$1,500 buys beautiful lot 60x150 to alley on Grant St., near Woodward avenue.  
\$3,750 payable \$50 per month buys new 7-room house, lot 50x200 on Morrison avenue, near Boulevard, running through to another lot, 60x100, on W. Hunter St., 600 to run four and a half years at 8 per cent; balance cash.  
\$2,500 buys 50x100 on Decatur St., near Fort St., \$1,500 cash, balance in October; street, \$1,000.  
Beautiful lot 4x125 to alley on Linden avenue, near Newton street, 60x100, \$1,000.  
I have some beautiful land on Peachtree road, part of the Goodwin land that can be made a few lots on city property. ISAAC LIEBMAN, 25 Peachtree St.

A. J. WEST. J. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

BEAUTIFUL lot, Wilson avenue, between Peachtree street and Piedmont, park cheap.

CHOCOLATE Piedmont avenue lot at a low price.

10x128 FEET high and pretty, Bowden street, \$3,500.

FINEST LOT on Peachtree street, ready for building, \$2,000.

PRETTILY LOTS 90-foot street, at the low figure of \$2,000.

WE ARE DESIRING TO GET AN OFFER on a business lot, Decatur street; asking price \$1,000, but we are going to sell it.

TWO ESPECIALLY GOOD bargains in suburban tracts, one of ten acres and one of eight acres.

FOUR splendid 10-room house, No. 130 Ivy street; first class in every particular, near in and neighborhood "tip top."

A. J. WEST & CO. Real Estate.

T. C. & J. W. MAYSON,

No. 11 Marietta Street.

\$450 buys beautiful elevated lot at Decatur in block adjoining the famous Agnes Scott Institute.

\$400 buys a beautiful tract of 5 acres between Decatur and Englewood, 600 feet front on the Covington road. Snap.

A large, commodious house with all conveniences, stable, servant's house, etc., lot 80x135. Come see us. Will sell at a big cash balance monthly. See this.

NORTH SIDE—One and one-half blocks from Peachtree, paved street, electric cars in front, choice neighborhood, 7-room cottage, lot 60x200 running through to another street with alley on side. Price \$1,500. \$4,000 of which can run for 5 years at 8 per cent. Will exchange equity for other property. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE—Near Woodward, new 7-room house, 3 feet front on two streets, desirable neighborhood. \$1,000. \$300 cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

EDGEMOND, near Inman Park, 5-room cottage, lot 100x150 to alley, stable, etc., high, commodious house with all conveniences. Very little cash required. \$1,750. Will sell at a big cash balance monthly. See this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SIMPSON STREET, near West Peachtree, 20x200 to alley, corner, three 6-room houses, one 6-room, one 2-room and plenty room for fruit trees on the lot. Good neighborhood, splendid renting property. One block to Williams street school. Price \$15,000. Will sell at a big cash balance as part payment. W. M. Scott & Co.

Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

INMAN PARK—Who wants to buy a home in Inman Park at \$2,000 less than it cost to build? Now here's your opportunity.

Large, commodious house with all conveniences, stable, servant's house, etc., lot 80x135. Come see us. Will sell at a big cash balance monthly. See this.

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SAM'L. W. GOODE, Attorney.  
J. A. REYNOLDS, A. L. BECK.  
GOODE, BECK & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

Auction Sale Ponce de Leon Ave. Lots.

Tuesday, April 10th, 3:30 p. m.

The 2 beautiful lots 60x200 feet each on south side Ponce de Leon avenue, and also 2 lots immediately in rear of them fronting North avenue, 60 feet each, with depth of 150 feet, between the beautiful home of Major J. E. O'Keefe and Rev. Mr. Williams, will be sold at auction on the 10th day of April at 3:30 p. m. These lots are elevated and shaded with such a slope to the respective avenues as to make them exceedingly attractive. In fact, they are as choice lots for homes as can be found in the city. Accessible by the three electric lines on the Boulevard, Jackson street and Ponce de Leon avenue, in the immediate neighborhood of such owners as Messrs. Tom Paine, Eugene Spaulding, Victor Mrs. Stevens, 312 West Peachtree, Dr. Hopkins, J. G. West and others; on a street upon which some of the most costly and beautiful homes are situated and upon which there is a greater uniformity of first-class residences than many streets in the city. Very few other rare inducements to persons wishing to build permanent homes. The great improvements incident to this section from the exposition will materially enhance the value of these special lots, as they will all adjacent property. Improvements are already begun in this vicinity, and with water and gas and sewer facilities which these already have, purchases may be made at once.

\$3,000 buys the cheapest piece of property on our list today. It is in the seventh ward, West End, right at



THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year... \$2.00  
The Sunday (10 to 15 pages)... \$1.00  
The Daily and Sunday, per year... \$3.00  
The Weekly, per year... \$1.00  
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At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 6 cents per calendar month, delivered by express or by mail in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 152 Vine street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue; Fifth Avenue Hotel news stand.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams street; Great Northern Hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1894.

Fulfill the Obligations.

Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates of the rights and interests of the people in the American Senate, has written a timely letter to The Post, of Staunton, Va., on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. We say timely, because this piece of legislation, forced on an unwilling party by the administration aided by the chicanery of John Sherman and the republicans, will return to vex the party leaders who joined in the effort to prevent substitute legislation in accordance with the demands of the democratic platform.

The whole matter might as well be frankly discussed among democrats and such amendments made as will lighten or remove the burdens which unconditional repeal has imposed on the country. There is no profit in attempting to deceive anybody about unconditional repeal. The people know perfectly well that they were sold out when congress refused to substitute democratic legislation for the Sherman law, and it is idle to argue the matter with them. They have the facts before them, and every day since the purchasing clause was repealed they have keenly felt their position as victims of the organized money power of Wall Street—the power, which as Mr. Cleveland told Colonel Oates "has the country by the leg."

Therefore, we say that democrats may as well frankly discuss among themselves the conditions that have resulted from the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, as well as the causes that led to this miserable collapse of democratic policy. Democrats as wise and as far-seeing as Senator Daniel, cleared their skirts by refusing to vote for repeal without substituting democratic legislation.

But how will those democrats who persisted in voting for unconditional repeal explain their action? The only excuse they can give is that they voted for unconditional repeal in the belief that those who had charge of the democratic policy would promptly follow up the repeal of the Sherman law with democratic legislation making silver, equal with gold, the standard money of the country. This was the excuse that such wobbling democrats as Mr. Voorhees gave, when he was pressing unconditional repeal in the senate. We are convinced that he was privy to the whole scheme that John Sherman had in view. But there are other democrats especially in the house, who undoubtedly believed that unconditional repeal was the first step toward the remonetization of silver in accordance with the pledge of the platform.

The Constitution had its doubts—and very serious ones they were—but it advocated unconditional repeal until Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter to Governor Northen, declaring in plain terms that he proposed to carry out the financial policy of John Sherman and Wall Street. From that moment The Constitution, being a democratic newspaper and in favor of the people's interests, opposed unconditional repeal and besought the democrats in congress to take their stand on the democratic platform and stay there.

Some of the predictions made by The Constitution while the senate was considering unconditional repeal and while that measure was hanging in the air, would make an interesting reading now. We said that to carry out the policy of John Sherman and the eastern plutocrats so far from giving relief from the conditions that were oppressing trade and business, would deepen and strengthen them. The result has been that justified our predictions. Prices have had a further collapse, values have shrunk, wages have been cut down in almost every department of industry, and poverty has lightened its coils around the people. More than this, the facility with which John Sherman and the organized money power have used democrats to carry out their schemes of selfish greed has bred in the minds a deep-seated and well-deserved distrust of those who have been posing as the leaders and prophets of the party.

Those who are still trying to make the people believe that unconditional repeal was in the nature of democratic policy are reminded by Senator Daniel that a little more than a year ago, in February, 1893, a republican attempt to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally, headed by John Sherman and supported by John Sherman, was met and defeated by the united democracy of the senate. Six months later John Sherman's measure was seized and appropriated by the administration and carried through by the aid of John Sherman republicans. The results of that democratic collapse will vex the people and the party until the remedy is applied. That remedy is the redemption of the democratic pledges, and although it is certain that they cannot be put into operation in the law,

It is equally certain that a democratic senate and house can demonstrate to the people a hearty and patriotic purpose to fulfill the obligations which the party assumed when it put forth its declaration of principles. Let congress enact these pledges into bills and then wash its hands of the matter.

"Inherent" Value.  
The eastern editors are wonderful friends of political economy—wonderful fountains of financial learning. Here is The New York Evening Post talking about "inherent" value.

"In modern use," says the sapient (or sapient) editor of The Post, "value means the inherent property of any article which causes it, independently of legislation, to exchange for any given amount of other articles."

Why doesn't The Post stick to the lingo of its tribe and say "intrinsic" value? It could then raise a sort of dust over the meaning and thus manage to escape. But when it says "inherent" value, it gives the whole case away for every schoolboy knows that no article has "inherent" value. Otherwise a cargo of wheat or a keg of gold bullion would have value at the bottom of the sea.

"How," asks The Post, "could congress regulate the value of foreign coin if the word value were understood as we now understand it?" How, indeed, but by making them a legal tender, as congress did for many years, and thus creating a demand for them as money. Foreign coins are no longer legal tender, and their value is no longer regulated by congress.

We trust The Post can be induced to give the names who patronize it an essay on "inherent" value.

For Better Roads.  
The Albany, New York, Argus has the following in regard to road improvements in that state, and refers to the influence which Governor Flower's timely message on that subject has had in other sections. It says:

Massachusetts has decided to give state aid and supervision for the construction of good roads within her borders. In this state Governor Flower is the principal champion for good roads, and his message on that matter has had an influence throughout the country. If any one wants an object lesson, let him take a drive on any of the country roads today. It is an outrage that our highways should ever get into such a condition.

We might consider with profit the interest that is being taken in other sections in this all-important matter, and may, with propriety, take occasion to refer to the necessities that exist in Georgia for the more permanent improvements of our highways.

In this day of progress and advancement in every line of business, our roads are far behind the mark, and, unfortunately, there seems to be small prospects of anything like a forward movement on this line at an early period.

We have had our road congresses, it is true; and there is, and has been, considerable agitation on the subject, but, as yet, very little that is tangible has developed.

A few counties in Georgia have been awakened on this line, and, after the awakening, have acted. Fulton county has a first-rate system of public highways; so has Floyd. There are a few other counties that have learned the lesson that more counties should take cognizance of, and that is that no better use can their local chicaneries be put to, than the betterment of their public highways. This is the secret of Fulton and Floyd's success.

If every county in Georgia would adopt the plan of employing their misdeeds as convicts in the permanent improvement of its highways under a systematic and economical management, as the counties referred to have done, a decade would develop a network of roads in Georgia that would astonish those who have been accustomed to the old foggy ways of the boys meeting at the district court ground once a year; having a wrestling match, and a foot race or two; filling up a few gullies and going home for the first rain to wash out the pine tops and carry away the loose earth, leaving things in a worse shape than before.

Let each county organize its chicanery instead of letting out its convicts to farmers for their "victuals and clothes" until they work out their sentence. In some counties their numbers are too few; in two or three, they are too many; but let two counties or three, maybe, pool their interests. It can be done as well as for some counties to hire their convicts to others that have this system.

Piling on the Agony.  
Comment on the Breckinridge-Pollard case has assumed a shape which is calculated to shake the nerves of the unfortunate Kentucky congressman—if he has any nerves left to shake. Some of the New York papers are showing him in caricature, and ridicule is now added to contempt.

It is even hinted that he is to be the victim of numerous topical songs, and that he has already been celebrated in that way, his name being the signal for great applause in the theaters of the Bowery variety.

What a fall is here! What a pity it is that a man in whom the people reposed such an absolute trust, should have lived to see his honors trailing in the dust, and to be baited with the rabble's curse.

The moral of his life shines like a beacon of warning to others. And a terrible moral it is!

The people need another Andrew Jackson. The money power has been whipped out once, and it will be whipped out again.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

War ain't over—not a bit!  
Every night at comes  
Bill and me then start, you see  
Jes' madder all the durned  
An' while the sparks is flyin'  
An' the fire it cracks away,  
We fight an' fight from left to right—  
The blue again the gray!

War ain't over—bet yer life!  
Bill was Union; so,  
Lights his pipe, an' then he's ripe  
Fer argyment, you know,  
Swears he whipped us, 'fust an' last,  
An' might be at it still;  
When ole Bull Run fines in the fun,  
An' I git one on Bill!

We talk an' talk, an' have our say—  
Go over all the groun';  
An' Bill, he makes the war his way,  
An' then 'es lays it down!  
But I keep close up on his trail,  
An' keep on firin' till  
He says, says he: "Can't git 'roun' me!"  
Then I git one on Bill!

But all so friendly! What's the use  
In bein' otherwise?  
Sence we've done turned the blame thing  
Aroond.

The Lord's me ben brighter skies!  
An' Bill an' me then start, you see  
Jes' argy 'cos we've  
An' Bill gits one on me—all fust—  
An' I git one on Bill!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

No Telling When.

Stranger (on election day)—When will the polls close?  
Election Manager—There's no tellin'; old Bill Jones is jes' got here; he's a voter from way back, an' he's jes' jerked his coat!

North Carolina is developing a number of first-class poets, and they are all getting into print.

Alas!

Yesterday the violets  
Were out in colors new;  
Today the blizzards blowing,  
And the violets are blue!

Poets in the sunny south have a hard time of it; the weather changes so fast they are compelled to spend three-fourths of their time watching the signal flag.

Real Estate Inducements.

New Resident—What's the votin' conditions in this here county?  
Land Boomer—Two votes to the acre.  
New Resident—Gimme ten acres an' a seat in congress!

Ernest Wilkinson's picture of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Sunday's Constitution, was the best work ever done in that line, and has gained great praise for the talented young artist.

Froze Out.

The weather drives the lizard hence,  
And little will he thank it;  
He heaves his sun-bath on the fence,  
And wrags up in his blanket.

March is trying to make up for lost time in this line; the weather changes so fast they are compelled to spend three-fourths of their time watching the signal flag.

Mistaken Identity.

"Did Brown die in the faith?"  
"No; in the field."  
"You're smart, ain't you?"  
"No, I'm Smith!"

The Dalton Argus has a fat, well-fed appearance. Editor Shaver must be in the middle of the hog and hominy campaign.

Slightly.

Every one familiar with the Georgia rule will agree that the statement in the paragraph from The Early County News is correct:

"Mr. W. A. Buchanan was kicked in the face by one of his men five days ago. The injury sustained was painful."

The Bricks Speak.

The walls of the old courthouse at Franklin are cracking. Many sorts of tracks have been discovered in the bricks. In the early '40s a great variety of game roamed the shores of the Chattahoochee and the impression of the tracks in the mud is still clearly visible in the yards at night are still recognizable in the ancient bricks. One has been found with a child's track in it.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Griffin Call has the following:  
"It has been said that Atkinson's speech and the action of the 'campaign committee,' assisted by the Newnan band's bad break, have done more to solidify the voters of Spalding county for General Evans than any number of political arguments could have done. The general certainly has the thinking people on his side and they can not be carried by humbug. There is less talk than usual about Atkinson since the public debate, and we suppose that this can be accounted for by the simple reason that the 'young man from Coweta' didn't fully come up to the expectations of his supporters; while the 'old man,' General Evans, whose feet had been taught to believe had 'one foot in the grave and the other on the brink,' surprised them by his vigorous speech and his ability to cope with his adversary. It is true that he is now no 'epauletted brigadier general,' but he has the confidence of the people now as he did from '61 to '65 and since."

The Brunswick Times says editorially:  
"After having studied all the reports of the Griffin meeting between Evans and Atkinson, The Times-Advertiser concludes that the Coweta statesman's impetuosity does not even up with the calm, thoughtful, deliberate statement of the general. Colonel Atkinson makes a considerable claim for his management of the State road betterment claim. A thousand-dollar fee for his work, however, justified all the effort that he made. The general seems to have collected up pretty close for his services to the state."

The Oconee Enterprise has this to say:  
"Flowers and cheers are a great compliment to any one, but votes are even a greater one, and General Evans will receive the richest of them. Watch for results, and see if General Evans is not the recipient of a higher compliment than Hon. Bill Atkinson."

The Fort Valley Leader says:  
"There seems to be no doubt that General Evans will be Georgia's next governor. The people left Evans and Atkinson, and he is entitled to the honor. Fifteen years ago he lived in this community, and was a Roman citizen. He was loved and honored then, and he is loved and honored now. Rome welcomes General Evans with loyal and loving devotion. We are proud of him as a man and as a hero. We admire him for his knightly bearing, his invincible courage, and his splendid achievements on the field of battle. We love him for his gentle ministrations among the poor and lowly, and for his self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of fallen humanity. Every loyal Roman will offer a hearty welcome to Rome's distinguished guest."

The Thomasville Times-Enterprise says:  
"The Dawson Journal is evidently reporting Judge Jim Griggs for the congressional race against Ben Russell. Judge Griggs had better not give up his judgeship until after he is elected to congress. Says the Waynesboro True Citizen:  
"Herald. Ben Russell has discharged his duties up to date, with rare fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and he will, in all probability, be given a second term. He is entitled to this endorsement by the people of the second district."

The Lawrenceville News says:  
"Colonel C. H. Brand is a candidate for the state senate, subject to the democratic nomination. He is the only candidate announced so far. Colonel Brand is a brilliant lawyer, and a man of great energy and ability. He is a life-long farmer and would make the district an active, able and aggressive congressman."

"Senator Whitaker and Colonel Loftin are able lawyers, and would fill the congressional seat with the same active and energetic business and judicial sagacity that has built up their wide range of practice. The fact is, Heard county has a number of men that would make excellent congressmen, and yet the county has advocated the claims of other sections of the district, has never filled that distinguished office and has all the while shared the minimum of patronage dispensed by congressmen to the district. The office to seek the man now, and it should seek a Heard county man."

The Savannah Press says of Congressman Black:  
"Black is like Major Black would once

more be the democratic candidate for congress in the fourth. It would be hard for democracy to improve upon Major Black."

The Macon Sunday News says of Mr. Turner:  
"Mr. Turner's candidacy for two offices at one time will be watched with interest. A man generally counts himself lucky to get one."

Says The Georgia Cracker:  
"What's the matter with Fletcher Johnson, of Hall, for the legislature, this fall. Lots of boys seem to think it is his time, and The Cracker is inclined to agree with them."

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Elberton Star: Andrew J. Cobb, of Atlanta, who is prominently mentioned for associate justice of the supreme court, is in Elberton this week. Mr. Cobb is recognized as a learned jurist, and would honor any position to which he may be called.

Sylvania Telephone: Governor Northen's friends want him to announce himself as a candidate for the senate. Though it is generally understood that he will be in the race, he has yet made no public announcement of the fact. The governor is waiting and watching, and when he thinks the arena is ripe he will come into the arena, and will make things lively.

Elberton Messenger: Colonel R. U. Hardesty, state treasurer, was in Elberton this week to examine the two banks, which he found in good condition. Colonel Hardesty says the banks of the state are in better shape than for many years, and the deposits show that the people are better off. Colonel Hardesty is a hale and jovial fellow, and he received many courtesies while here.

Savannah Press: One of the most active men in Chatham county is Mr. Julius Perlmutter. He was in General Evans's brigade during the war, and is a staunch admirer of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and when his name was called Tuesday night at the Evans camp for membership. They were promptly enrolled. Mr. Perlmutter is a popular citizen and the manner in which he has gone into this campaign and his heart is in this campaign and that he has gone in to win.

SPRINGTIME IN GEORGIA.

Lumpkin Independent: The spring poet and the fisherman can now vie with each other to see who can get up the biggest fish. The fisherman has the advantage, for with him it is, the smaller the fish the bigger the lie.

Buchanan Banner: This is one of the earliest springs out of people say they are going to plant a tree in a great many years. The trees and flowers are putting forth their tender buds and all nature seems to hail a joyous welcome to balmier springtime.

Douglas Breeze: This lovely weather, and the fresh green leaves, remind us of a morning in May. Dr. Sibbett is now running his soda fountain in full blast. Give him a call, plunk down a nickel and get cool.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

"It's a Good One."

From The Macon Daily Bee.  
The Atlanta Constitution has outgrown itself, and has branched out as twins. The Constitution, Jr., a most interesting periodical for boys and girls, will in future accompany the Saturday issues of the south's great morning newspaper. Just go ahead, Brother Howell—spread yourself. If you outgrow the south you have the rest of the United States.

"It's Up to Date."

From The Macon Sunday News.  
The Atlanta Constitution is out with a brand new feature in the shape of The Constitution, Jr., a pony paper for boys and girls. The Constitution is an up-to-date metropolitan journal. It waxes in strength and popularity continually.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, commenting on the entrance of Hon. Thomas W. Grimes as a candidate for the next congressional election in the fourth congressional district, says:  
"He is the first candidate to come out publicly, with the exception of Colonel J. H. Fanning's Troup, and will make a fine race. The campaign will now open up, and we shall soon learn who will be his other competitors, and the contest will be lively. He proposes to make the race for the democratic nomination in the fourth congressional district, and the state platform of the same year as interpreted by the southern democratic speakers on the stump in that year. Mr. Grimes is strong in the affections of the people of the fourth district, and a representative is honorable and faithful, characterized by devotion to the interests of his constituency. While not agreeing with the financial policy of the administration, he contends in the defense of every citizen to oppose any movement to embarrass the administration or tending to mar the prospects of the future success of the democratic party. Mr. Grimes will enter the race with encouraging prospects, and although there may be strong opposition from the upper counties he will be a competitor whom it will be difficult to defeat."

Heard county is on the warpath. The Franklin News and Banner says:  
"Meriwether seems to be trying to get up a congressional boom for either Colonel B. P. McLaughlin or Colonel R. D. Rinder. Meriwether has had enough of congressional honors for the present. If it is time to change it is Heard county's time to furnish the congressman. We don't want rotation, but Heard county has ability that should be recognized on this line. Hon. W. H. Daniel has made a worthy legislator. He has represented the county in both houses of the legislature, and is a lawyer of recognized ability. He would represent the old fourth with distinction. Hon. R. H. Jackson has practically entered the race. He is likewise a legislator of wide experience, a life-long farmer and would make the district an active, able and aggressive congressman."

"Senator Whitaker and Colonel Loftin are able lawyers, and would fill the congressional seat with the same active and energetic business and judicial sagacity that has built up their wide range of practice. The fact is, Heard county has a number of men that would make excellent congressmen, and yet the county has advocated the claims of other sections of the district, has never filled that distinguished office and has all the while shared the minimum of patronage dispensed by congressmen to the district. The office to seek the man now, and it should seek a Heard county man."

FUN FROM GEORGIA WEEKLIES

The political poet of The Montezuma Record says:  
"The election time is coming.  
For the candidate is cut  
Shakin' hands with everybody  
That he meets round about  
And tell 'em of their fathers,  
Complimenting the lady's  
And the boy with his first pants."

Says The Waynesboro True Citizen man:  
"Fishing time with all its delights has arrived, but we have just read an account of a man who was fatally injured by the effects of telling his wife the truth about his fishing condition, we are going to be more discreet."

The Franklin News man indites this paragraph:  
"Our old breeches should be patched before we get into next week, and help us to get a duster to hide 'em."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Elberton Messenger: The jury in a case this week, on a civil suit, and it occupied the time that hung heavily on its hands took a vote for governor. General Evans had exactly two-thirds of the jury—eight for Evans, two for Atkinson and two undecided.

Cleveland Progress: Uncle Billy Saxon, a weather prophet of considerable reputation in this part of the country, says winter is not over yet, and that there will be two snows before the 27th inst.

Lawrenceville News: The Jones girls had the misfortune to lose their young man last week. This makes the second male he died in their possession within the last five years. These girls are in desperate circumstances, this being the beginning of work time without a male to plow.

Jackson Herald: One day this week that male of Jim Overby's got a little uppity, and went and took his seat on the sidewalk right where the school children were to pass along. It was not long before the marshal came along. He asked a few questions about the male, and swore Jim Overby to get that male away and he left it there, and the marshal came along afterwards and arrested the male and tried to get it up, but the male would

not budge. The marshal talked, begged, threatened, scolded and kicked, but that male only swayed his head and grined. The marshal, becoming vexed, called in several citizens of the town, and by their united persuasive powers the male got up on its feet. But the male would not go, and it was not until Jim Overby got back and whispered a few gentle words into the ears of this creature that it consented to go. So the marshal carried the male and put it in the lockup and it will have its trial next week.

CURRENT NOTES.

The message of the March winds—"Hate off, there!"—Philadelphia Record.

When a man's countenance falls it naturally lowers his face value.—Yonkers Statesman.

Sometimes a man feels the lightest when he has a heavy load on.—Glens Falls Republican.

Yes, man is the strongest vessel—but he has to be often bailed out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Most men look out for number one; most women climb to look out for number two at the shoe store.—Texas Siftings.

There is a good deal of quarreling in this world, and in a few weeks we may look to see the trees come to blows.—Lowell Courier.

"What dis country wants," said Uncle Moses, a some sort of patent contractor, when a man dropped a nickel in a slot an' git religion.—Indianapolis Discour.

"I wish," said a theater manager, discolorately, as he hung on to the strap, "that the standing room only sign got into the theater more and into the street car less."

"I hear your son has become an actor how is he getting along?" "Very well, indeed. He began as a corpse, and now he has already acquired the role of a ghost."—Fliegende Blätter.

St. Peter (to applicant)—And who are you? Bridget Maloney—A cook, yer honor. St. Peter—Cooking for whom, but really have nothing good enough for you left.—Brooklyn Life.

ENGLISH WOMEN AS MODELS.

A Sculptor Says Few of Them Possess From Good Words.

Models are an important part of a sculptor's need. I doubt whether in this particular we differ from our Greek predecessors, for we read of choice presents, such as peacocks, given by Phidias to his models, showing how much he valued them, presumably because it was as difficult then as now to get good ones. To be a model is a business, and of the kind which we remember in London alone, and the many artists who are entirely dependent upon them, it may be realized that a large body they must be. The man who is a model, chiefly, I am told, from the neighborhood of Naples. The women are, as a rule, English, and have often sat for babies. To find a well-formed foot is almost an impossibility among the models, owing to the lady cramping in boots, but a friend once told me that he had a cast of the foot of an Indian woman that was as beautiful as the foot of a Greek statue.

Our English models often the simplicity of figure that distinguishes many southern races, such as the Italian, which is partly accounted for by the heavy, cumbersome clothes our climate necessitates. But such as they are, they have to be the best of them, and a really good one is eagerly sought after.

Local Gems.

From The Rochester Democrat.  
The following gems are from the local correspondence of a western New York paper:

The death of Mr. and Mrs. Bratt and child, who have left us within two weeks, will be deeply mourned by the church as well as their other friends. Instead of going to Chicago to spend a few weeks, the family, all three, gone to heaven to spend eternity. How nice to all to go so near together. First little Ethel, a little more than a week. Mrs. Bratt, another week and a half, and then the child, the family. All at rest. Our loss is their gain. "Weep not for me."

The Misses Florence and Minnie Frew have quite recovered from their sickness, caused by the lovely coloring of the log cream at the Alken wedding. It is also lucky to have a physician who understands his business so well.

Southwest Kansas's Principal Crop.

From The Washington Post.  
"I was in southwestern Kansas not long ago," said one of the Colorado representatives yesterday. "The outlook was gloomy. Lots of soil, but little cultivation. The people looked hungry, and appeared to be waiting for something to turn up in the shape of a benevolent providence to snatch them from their destiny. I got into conversation with an old fellow who seemed to have sprung out of the sterile soil ages ago, and asked him:

"What in the name of all blessings do the people manage to live upon in this section? If it was not for the fact that the old fellow never took his hands out of his pockets as he slowly and in perfect good faith replied:

"Oh! mostly on pensions!"

Maine's Male Housekeepers.

From The Lewiston Journal.  
One of the oddities of life in the Maine factory is that a class of men who can appropriately be called "housekeepers." In almost any town where much manufacturing is done, numbers of these men may be found. If one calls upon after meal-time, he will find a man in a white apron on washing dishes. At other hours they may be seen sweeping up, making beds, cleaning and washing the children, and doing the family washing in some way. These men are housekeepers for the simple reason that their wives can earn more money in the mill than they can, and it becomes a matter of money-saving to let them do it. Some of them saw and pile the wood in the shed, and do the chores, and take care of the garden, and do other man's work around home, as well as the housekeeping, and the arrangement seems to be profitable.

Old Egypt's Sorbet Boxes.

The Alexandria Correspondent of The St. James Gazette thinks that ancient Egypt is "looking up" in every way. Some of the contrivances appear to have been quite up to date. Actually they had already, more than 2,000 years ago, what we call "nickel in the slot" for the extraction of something useful, pleasant or otherwise serviceable. Here, the philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished in the third century B. C., himself an inventor, describes an automatic machine used in Egyptian temples for a long time past. By throwing a piece of money in the slot the worshipers received some consecrated object through a valve. The box, the two-armed lever, with its closing valve, and the other details of the machine are correctly described.

A Great Record.

From Tid-Bits.  
He—I am very proud of the horse. He only lost one race last season.  
She—Dear me! How many times did he run?  
He—Once.

TO ELIA WHEELER WILCOX.

She drifts into verse with an easy motion,  
And sways with a graceful swing,  
Like the swell of the restless ocean,  
Or the pulse of the bubbling spring.  
With foot that is fleet and step that is light,  
She circles the span of life,  
And she lifts up those who have dropped of the field,  
And rallies the weak to the fight.  
Her deeds gleam forth from work well done,  
Like stars as deep as the night;  
Her fame is as deep as the night,  
And just as broad as his light.  
—CHARLES P. THOMPSON,  
New Orleans.

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